(b) No Fast Track Court. which is established is non functional due to non-availability of staff and infrastructure. In case of deficiency of staff, the registry of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh has issued necessary instructions for engagement of supporting staff on contract basis. In Chhattisgarh, supporting staff is being taken to the Fast Track Courts on deputation basis from the District Courts.

(c) There are no such courts where only Presiding Officers (Judges) have been appointed in Chhattisgarh. In Madhya Pradesh, 15 Presiding Officers have been appointed but they have not joined.

(d) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments and the High Courts to provide necessary staff and infrastructural facilities for the functioning of Fast Track Courts.

Target date for Photo Identity Cards

2012. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any date by which the entire population will be having Photo Identity Cards;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of States which have covered the entire population as on 30th June, 2002;

(d) the States which Lag behind in issuing cards; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that all citizens of the country have identity cards?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) and (b) The Election Commission has informed that the Photo Identity Cards are being issued only to that part of the population which is eligible to exercise their franchise *i.e.* over 18 years of age as on 1st January of the relevant year and whose names figure on the Electoral Rolls. The registration of electors is a continuous process. Therefore, the scheme of issue of Electors' Photo Identity Cards to the registered electors will necessarily be a continuous programme for completion of which no time limit can be fixed.

(c) and (d) According to the Election Commission, at present there is one State which has achieved hundred per cent coverage in providing Electors' Photo Identity Cards. However, some of the States have made substantial progress and achieved 80% coverage in providing Electors' Photo Identity Cards. The progress of issue of Photo Identity Cards to the electors as on 30.06.2002 is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House (*See* below).

(e) The Election Commission has informed that it is making efforts for providing Electors' Photo Identity Cards to all electors. It has issued necessary orders to the States which have not made substantial progress. It has directed these States to immediately take appropriate steps for printing agencies and awarding of contracts with clear directions for completing the work of preparation and issue of Electors' Photo Identity Cards to all electors before 31st December, 2002. The Commission has also asked for further Action Plan for preparation and issue of Electors' Photo Identity Cards from those States which have made substantial progress but could not reach the coverage of issuing of these cards to at least 80% of total electorate.

Statement

Election Commission of India

Status report on progress of Electors Photo Identity Cards

As on 30.06.2002

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Electors	Electors issued with Defect-free Identity Cards	Percent (figures in 5 as % of 4
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50,898,945	32,586,406	63.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	638,718	373,452	58.47
3.	Assam*#	14,426,221	67,479	0.47
4.	Bihar	45,761,894	16,022,452	35.01
5.	Goa	925,555	613,859	66.32
6.	Gujarat	32,475,212	23,177,051	71.37

1	2	3	4	5
7	Haryana	12,275,952	10,006,965	81.52
8	Himachal Pradesh	3,978,494	2,178,661	54.76
9	Jammu & Kashmir#	5,404,221	0	0.00
10	Karnataka*	34,821,167	24,612,144	70.68
11	Kerala	22,359,631	18,344,689	82.04
12	Madhya Pradesh	35,244,850	21,855,970	62.01
13	Maharashtra*	58,285,729	44,455,999	76.27
14	Manipur	1,471,264	1,033,733	70.2[illegible]
15	Meghalaya	1,210,572	742,923	61.3[illegible]
16	Mizoram#	481,919	0	0.0[illegible]
17	Nagaland	1,006,549	625,996	62.1[illegible]
18	Orissa	24,925,892	18,538,367	74.3[illegible]
19	Punjab	15,817,105	11,785,471	74.5[illegible]
20	Rajasthan	33,979,199	23,776,675	69.9[illegible]
21	Sikkim	259,993	200,077	76.9[illegible]
22	Tamil Nadu	49,327,491	31,662,414	64.[illegible]
23	Tripura	1,880,746	1,302,363	69.2[illegible]
24	Uttar Pradesh	99,685,000	63,855,651	64.0[illegible]
25	West Bengal	45,838,289	42,193,813	92.0[illegible]
26	A & N Islands	228,763	195,072	85.2[illegible]
27	Chandigarh	492,625	192,434	39.0[illegible]
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	118,415	87,922	74.2[illegible]
29	Daman & Diu	77,146	45,645	59.1[illegible]
30	NCT of Delhi	8,176,002	4,611,852	56.4[illegible]
31	Lakshadweep	36,847	31,813	86.3[illegible]
32	Pondicherry	670,347	664,790	99.1[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
33	Chhattisgarh	12,737,703	5,398,879	42.39
34	Jharkhand*	14,768,848	5,659,384	38.32
35	Uttaranchal	5,241,838	2,726,709	52.02
	ALL INDIA TOTAL:	635,929,142	409,609,110	64.41

*Electors figures of 2001 and for other the figures is of 2002.

#Issue of EPIC programme is currently not underway in Assam, although it has been extended to the State, as there are disputes regarding illegal immigration and citizenship issues. The programme had not been started in Mizoram and Jammu & Kashmir. A special programme is being taken up for Jammu & Kashmir before the next election later this year. The programme in Mizoram has also been started and the Govt. of Mizoram asked to complete the task within the current year.

Setting up of Family Courts

2013. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that even after seventeen years of enactment of the Family Court Act, Family Court are yet to be set-up in 12 States and 6 UTs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the fresh steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to persuade remaining States/UTs to set-up Family Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) and (b) So far 96 Family Courts have been set up in eighteen States and in one Union territory. Family Courts have not been set up in the remaining ten States and six Union territories.

According to mandatory provision in Section 3 of the Family Courts Act, the Family Courts shall be established in the State comprising cities or towns exceeding population of one million. States like Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu Lakshadweep have expressed their inability to establish Family Courts due to various reasons including not having cities or towns exceeding population of one million. States of Arunachal Pradesh,